



Be just, and fear not:  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at  
Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VOL. VIII]

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1823.

[NO. 303.]

## Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "And [An] act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, every master or other person having charge of a vessel, boat, canoe, or raft, or driver of any carriage, or sleigh, or other person bringing merchandise from any foreign territory adjacent to the United States, who shall neglect or refuse to deliver a manifest, as is required in and by the act, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the U. States from any adjacent territory," passed the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be subject to pay, instead of the penalty of four hundred dollars imposed by the first section of said act, four times the value of the merchandise so imported.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall receive, conceal, or buy, any goods, wares, or merchandise, knowing them to have been illegally imported into the United States, and liable to seizure by virtue of any act in relation to the revenue, such person or persons shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares, or merchandise, so received, concealed, or purchased.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent, or impede any officer of the customs or their deputies, or any person assisting them, in the execution of their duty, such person, so offending, shall, for every such offence, be fined a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the forty-sixth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, be, and they are hereby, extended to the case of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, from an adjacent territory.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures, incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by an act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Washington, March 3, 1823: Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to the acts to provide for certain persons engaged in the Land and Naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized, and required, to restore to the list of pensioners the name of any person who may have been, or hereafter shall be, stricken therefrom, in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled 'An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War,' passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, if such person, so stricken from the list of pensioners, has heretofore furnished, or hereafter shall furnish, evidence, in pursuance of the provisions of said act to satisfy the Secretary of War that he is in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country, and that he has not disposed of or transferred his property, or any portion thereof, with a view to obtain a pension.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, when any person, coming within the provisions of the acts to which this is a supplementary, shall, by reason of bodily infirmity, be unable to attend in court to

make his schedule, and furnish the evidence, by said act required, it shall be lawful for any judge or justice of a court of record, in the district, city, county, or borough, in which such person resides, to attend at his place of abode, and receive his schedule, and oath or affirmation and said judge or justice shall certify that said applicant was, from bodily infirmity, unable to attend such court; which schedule, and oath or affirmation, and certificate, shall by said judge or justice, be produced in the court of which he is judge; and the opinion of said court, of the value of the property contained in said schedule, shall be entered thereon, and certified by the clerk of said court; and such schedule shall be valid for all the purposes contemplated by the acts aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted That no pension hereafter to be allowed on claims or schedules heretofore filed under the act or acts, to which this act is a supplement, or under the provisions of this act, shall commence before the passage thereof; and all other pensions hereafter to be allowed under the acts aforesaid, shall commence from the time of completing the proof.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For fortifications, to each specifically, as follows, viz:

For Fort Delaware, fifty-eight thousand dollars:

For Fort Washington, forty-six thousand dollars:

For Fort Monroe, one hundred thousand dollars:

For Fort Calhoun, eighty thousand dollars:

For collecting materials for a fortification at Mobile Point, in the State of Alabama, fifty thousand dollars:

For the Rigolets, and Chief [Chef] Menteur, one hundred thousand dollars:

For collecting materials for, and progressing with a fort on, the right bank of the Mississippi, opposite Fort St. Philip, forty thousand dollars:

For repairing Fort Jackson, in the harbor of Savannah, eight thousand dollars:

For contingencies and repairs of fortifications, twenty-six thousand dollars:

For the purchase of small arms for arming the whole body of the militia, in addition to the annual appropriation of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three for arming the militia, twenty thousand dollars:

For completing the barracks and other public buildings, at Baton Rouge, twenty nine thousand one hundred seventy-eight dollars seventy-seven cents.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and are hereby, appropriated, to wit:

For improving the grounds around the Capitol, one thousand dollars.

For making the necessary alteration in the Representatives' Hall for the accommodation of the eighteenth Congress, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars.

For finishing the South Portico to the President's House, the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

For an allegorical ornament for a Clock for the use of the senate, two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said several sums of money be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act, to designate the boundaries of Districts, and establish Land Offices for the disposal of the public lands, not heretofore offered for sale, in the States of Ohio and Indiana."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all

the lands ceded and and relinquished to the United States, by the Wea tribe of Indians, under the first article of the treaty held at Vincennes, on the eleventh [eleventh] day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty, and which is specified and designated by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the said tribe, concluded at St. Mary's, on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, attached to the Terre Haute District for the sale of public lands in the state of Indiana.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, all the public lands specified, designated and embraced within the first and second article of the treaties aforesaid, which have not been granted to, or secured for, the use of any individual or individuals, or appropriated and reserved for any other purpose by any existing treaties or laws, and, with the exception of section numbered sixteen, in each township, which shall be reserved for the support of schools therein, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the Land Office in the Terra Haute District under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and Receiver of Public Moneys, on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The lands shall be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions, and in every respect, as provided by the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Register of the Land Office and the Receiver of Public Moneys, shall, each, receive five dollars for each day's attendance in superintending the public sales of the land before described, according to the President's proclamation.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT to authorize the Postmaster General to pay for certain repairs to the General Post Office, and to keep the Engine House, the Fire Engine, and apparatus, in repair.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General be authorized to pay, out of the moneys arising from the postages of letters and packets, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and fifty-two cents, being a balance due for repairs to the General Post Office, and for procuring a fire engine, under the provisions of the act of the 17th May, eighteen hundred & twenty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General shall be authorized, out of the contingent fund of said Department, to defray such expenses as may be necessary for keeping in repair the engine-house, the fire engine, and hose apparatus, belonging to said Department.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

AN ACT to enable the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to audit & settle the accounts of the Surveyor of Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to audit and settle the accounts of the Surveyor of Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and territory of Arkansas, for extra clerk hire in his office, for surveying executed before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and for which provision was not made by an allowance of mileage on the surveys of the public lands, under the act of the Congress of the United States, of the third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and make him an allowance therefor, not exceeding the rate of clerk hire now allowed by law in the offices of the other Surveyors General, proportioned to the quantity of work done in each; and the amount, so allowed, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

RESOLUTION requiring from the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, an Annual Statement of the Expenditures from the Contingent Fund of the two Houses.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, required to lay before the two Houses, respectively, at the commencement of each session of Congress, a table or statement shewing the names and compensation of the clerks employed in their respective offices, and the names and compensation of the messengers of the respective Houses; together with a detailed statement of the items of expenditure of the contingent fund of the respective Houses for the next immediately preceding year; in which statement the disbursements shall be arranged under the following heads, to-wit: first, printing; second, stationery, and distinguishing under this head the articles/furnished for the use of the members, from those furnished for the officers of the Secretary and Clerk, and specifying the number of reams of each kind of paper; third, bookbinding; fourth, fuel; newspapers, specifying under this head the amount of orders given at the preceding session, as well as the payments made; sixth the post office; seventh, the repairs and preservation of the furniture; eighth, services of messengers and horses; ninth, miscellaneous items not included under the preceding heads: Which statements shall exhibit, also, the several sums drawn by the said Secretary and Clerk, respectively, from the Treasury, and the balances, if any, remaining in their hands.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

RESOLUTION to direct the withholding of the compensation of certain prize agents.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of July, next ensuing no prize agent who has not accounted for the prize moneys with which he has heretofore been entrusted for the benefit of the officers and crews of any public armed vessel or vessels of the United States, shall receive from the Treasury salary or compensation to which he may be entitled, until he shall have accounted for, or repaid into the Treasury, all sums so entrusted to him for disbursement.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

RESOLUTION granting to the Washington Library a copy of the Public Documents, Laws and Journals.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Washington Library, from any surplus copies in the Department of State, or in the Library of Congress, a copy of the Laws of the United States, the Journals of Congress, Documents, and State Papers, heretofore published, and to furnish annually, to the said Library, a copy of all Documents, Journals, Laws, and State Papers, which shall be hereafter published by the authority of Congress.

Approved, March 3, 1823.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.  
BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Original Attachment.  
Robert Spier vs. Harriett Wiles.

"RETURNED before me by Samuel W. Lucas one of the Constables of said County, 'Levied on the following articles, the property of the Defendant, viz. one feather bed, one straw bed, one field bedstead, one bolster, one wash-stand, four blankets, one Plaster Paris image, subject to a levy made on an attachment in favor of Jarvis B. Buxton the 3d inst.' I have agreeably to law staid the proceedings in this suit for the space of thirty days, at the end of which time if the defendant does not appear and plead, Judgment final will be given against her."

J. MASTIN, J. P.

Washington, June 5, 1823.—41396

CASH FOR NEGROES.

JACKSON STURGES at the Log House Landing, would like to purchase two or three likely young black boys from 15 to 20 years old, of good character, for which cash will be given at a fair price.  
May 23, 1823.—31395pd.

SHIPPING ARTICLES

For sale at this Office.

**AMERICAN RECORD.**  
WASHINGTON—FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1823.

We understand (though not officially authorised to announce it) that our late representatives are again candidates for the public suffrages, viz: Gen. JAMES O. K. WILLIAMS for the Senate, and THOMAS W. BLACKLEDGE & WYRIOTT ORMOND, Esquires in the House of Commons.—We have heard of no other candidates.

**VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.**

Liverpool dates to the 10th and London to the 8th of May have been received at New York. The French army was progressing towards Madrid without meeting much interruption.—This has been anticipated by many, but that after their arrival at that city, then comes "the tug of war"—and those against whom a Napoleon waged unsuccessful hostilities, will, we apprehend furnish a never-to-be-forgotten lesson to the grand son of "St. Louis."

Considerable activity appears to prevail in the British Dock Yards, and Alexander on the other hand, mustering land forces.

We refer our readers to such extracts as we could find room for in to-day's Recorder.

**EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.**

NEW YORK, JUNE 11.

The packet ship *John Wells* arrived here last evening, in 30 days from Liverpool. By this conveyance, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of London papers of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th ult.

The Paris dates are of the 5th May, and the accounts from Bayonne of the 29th April. From these it appears that the French had entered Saragossa on the 29th April, by consent of the magistrates of that place. Burgos was in their possession on 22d April, and Marshal Oudinot is stated to have pushed his advanced guard on the roads of Aranda and Palencia, with the intention of proceeding to Madrid. The occupation of the citadel of Jaca, and a few other places of small note, by the invading army, are likewise mentioned in the French papers. The *Courier* of the 5th May states, that advices had been received in London, of the Duke d'Angouleme having experienced difficulties, of a nature which he did not anticipate, when he calculated on any easy march to Madrid, and which had the effect of inducing him to relax in his operations, until he received reinforcements from Paris. The nature of these difficulties is not explained; but the *Courier* communicates, on "authority," the fact, that 30,000 additional troops had been ordered to proceed to the Pyrenees from the northern parts of France, in consequence of the urgent demand of the Duke d'Angouleme to hasten their march. The unexpected resistance offered by the strong holds of St. Sebastian, Pampeluna, and Figueras, seem to throw some light on this requisition for additional levies. But, we apprehend, there is a stronger inducement for this, not mentioned in any of the French papers. The little opposition which the invaders have met with from any thing like regular armies, since their entrance into Spain, and the fact, that the road from Burgos to Madrid lies through mountains, where the guerrillas, and the main body of this part of the Spanish army, are known to be stationed, must have created an apprehension in the minds of the French that a snare had been laid to entrap them in these fastnesses; for how reconcile the cordial reception which the French are every where said to have met with from the inhabitants, with the circumstances of the principal fortresses on the frontier refusing to surrender, without supposing that some plan of this nature had been resolved upon by the Cortes?

In England some preparations of war are visible. Eleven sail of the line, four frigates, and six sloops of war are ordered to be fitted for sea, and a great demand for sailors. The measures of government have been approved by parliament after a debate of three nights.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The letters received to-day at Lloyd's repeat that great exertions are making by the French to obtain an ascendancy on the ocean. The *Thames* and *Constance* sailed on the 21st, to cruise off St. Sebastian. The *Centaur*, of 80 guns was to sail in a few days for Corunna and Toulon. Several line of battle ships were in the Roads ready for sea.

The French General *Lallemand*, with some other officers, have arrived at Lisbon.

Sir Robert Wilson, and a son of Lord Erskine, have left London, to embark for Spain, and join the Spanish army.

PARIS, APRIL 24.

**FRENCH NAVY.**

The Government will adhere to the principle, that France is not at war with Spain; and that consequently it will take none but Spanish ships of war, letting all merchant men pass. The latter are even free to come and trade in our ports, if they choose. If some vessels have been taken in consequence of mistakes, or particular circumstances, they will be restored; only ammunition and arms will be seized. The dispatch of the Minister of Marine, directing the embargo to be taken off, dated the 14th inst. says—"The King considers none as enemies of France, but the Spanish pirates and privateers—they alone are the objects of the surveillance of vessels commanded by officers of his Majesty's navy."

NUREMBERG, APRIL 27.

It is said that France has communicated to the Court of Vienna, her plan of operations against Spain, which had been submitted to the Emperor of Russia, and approved by him. According to this plan, as soon as the Duke d'Angouleme arrives at Madrid, he is to occupy himself in the name of Ferdinand, with the organization of a Royalist Army, which is to be employed to subject Andalusia and Gallia, and to bring back to obedience the Spanish Provinces which persist in the principles of the revolution. There does not appear to be any intention of proceeding beyond Madrid. It is not known how long the French troops will remain in Spain to protect the new order of things, but it is hoped their presence will not be long necessary.

In answer to the summons of the Marshal Morcey, for the surrender of Figueras, the Spanish government returned the following answer.

*Senor General*.—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has entrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a free man, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the Royal armies of France and Spain, as your Excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Captain Laserra, your aide-de-camp, and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins rather than fail in the observance of their honour and their oaths.

"I am sensible to the fact, and lament the prospect, that precious blood must flow on both sides; but it is not in my power to prevent it. With your Excellency and your army alone resides the power to prevent the calamities which you deplore by uniting yourselves with a people who so much desire liberty, instead of unjustly and forcibly imposing claims upon a nation which enjoys that liberty, and which neither acknowledges, nor will ever acknowledge the right of any other power to interfere with its political concerns, or receive at foreign dictation, laws it must alone frame for itself.

"As I am very far from accepting the proposals of your Excellency, I lay entirely aside as irrelevant the proclamation which his Royal Highness the Duke of Angouleme has addressed to the Spaniards, which can only be good and useful for perfidious Spaniards and unnatural children of their country; but not to true sons of that mother, whom they do highly value and for whose prosperity and happiness they are disposed to sacrifice themselves.

"This is the only answer I have to return to your Excellency. Wishing not to fail in civility, I determined to admit the first flag of your Excellency; but I must apprise you that I shall not treat in the same manner the second which comes with the same mission.

"Given in the fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, the first bulwark of the national liberty, this 22d of April, 1823. (Signed) "The Governor SANTI ST. MIGUEL."

PERPIGAN, APRIL 12.

Two regiments of women have been organized at Barcelona, for the service of the place, in case of siege. We hold in our hands an engraving of these soldiers—they are in a becoming dress, and armed with a lance. It may be recollected that in the former war, a similar battalion was formed at Gironno, whose courage is much spoken of by Marshal St. Cyr, in his work on Catalonia.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 9.

**LATE FROM SPAIN.**

The ship *Louisa Matilda*, which arrived here on Saturday, sailed from Cadix on

the 26th of April. We learn of Capt. Story, that the French troops had reached Burgos, about 60 miles south of the Ebro, and about 120 miles north of Madrid. Nothing important had occurred on their march thus far.—The King of Spain reached Seville about the 18th of April. At Cadiz considerable spirit existed, and measures were taking to resist the invaders.

A British cutter had just arrived at Cadiz, with a special messenger from England.

**FROM EUROPE.**

The packet ship *Philadelphia*, cap. Bowen, has arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 26th or 27th of April, and brought London advices to the evening of the 25th, and Paris dates of the 22d. We are indebted to our correspondents, and the *Philadelphia* evening papers of Saturday for the following extracts.

In the British Houses of Lords, on the 24th, Lord Ellenborough moved an address condemning the conduct and correspondence of the Ministry in the case of Spain. He supported his motion by a long and able speech, and the debate was continued with much animation and talent on both sides, until half past two o'clock in the morning, when the question on the address was taken and decided in favor of the ministry by a majority of 94 votes, 142 to 58.

In his speech in the House of Lords on the 24th, Lord Liverpool said—that "he considered the success of France in Spain as most unlikely, and he looked with great apprehension to the effects which the contest would produce in France if her arms did not succeed. It was better for England to remain at peace, taking the chance of the failure of the French force, rather than rashly to encounter the evils and inconveniences of war."

In the Commons on the same day, Lord John Russell's motion for a Parliamentary Reform was lost by a majority of 111.

The advices from Liverpool, of the 26th, state that the corn market was improving, in consequence of the increased prospect that England would be involved in war. Some parcels of the finest wheat had been sold at 65s per quarter, but there was not much doing in the article.

The sales of Cotton from the 19th to 25th April, included 3522 bales Uplands, at 6 1-2 to 9d, and 717 do New Orleans, at 7 to 11d.

BAYONNE, APRIL 15.

(From Private Letters.)

The *Asia* is cruising before St. Sebastian. It was not expected that St. Sebastian would hold out as it has done; 800,000 francs were offered to the Governor to induce him to surrender.

The bridge of Miranda has been destroyed.

The French begin already to feel, not only at St. Sebastian, but throughout their whole line, the deficiency of provisions.

General Morillo commands the army of reserve in Galicia. He takes a position between Leon and Astorga with from 15,000 to 25,000 men.

**FROM LAGUIRA.**

By the fast sailing schr *Eclipse*, capt. Hathaway, we have Caraccas papers, and advices from Lagaira to the 26th ultimo.

A new frigate of 44 guns, built in England for the Colombian government, with a fine crew, arrived at Lagaira on the 19th.

Official accounts had reached Caraccas, that a division of Morales' army which had entered Coro, had been entirely defeated—the Spanish governor killed, and many prisoners taken; strong expectations were entertained that but few would regain Maracaibo.—The Republican squadron had taken possession of the Lake of Maracaibo, and the fall of that place was looked for daily. A salute was fired at Lagaira, in consequence of the advantages gained at Coro.

The Spanish frigate was still at Porto Cavello, not having repaired the damages sustained in the action off that place, and was not expected to be able to go to sea for some time.

The Caraccas Iris of the 11th ult. asserts that Com. Daniels and the other officers captured in the action off Porto Cavello, have been regularly exchanged for Spanish officers who were captured some months since in the *Maria Francisca*, who were released at the time on parole.

Translated Copy of a Circular letter from the Captain General of Cuba to the Commandants of the several Military stations in that Island.

Office of the Captain General of the Island of Cuba.

An American squadron under command of Commodore David Porter being destined to cruise about the coasts of the islands in aid of our forces, who are engaged in a like enterprise, namely, the purpose of exterminating the pirates, who infest our seas,

and cause so much injury to commerce in general, without respecting any flag whatever; and it being an obligation of every civilized nation to annihilate such banditti, who heedless of their duties in society employ themselves in such execrable practices; I have thought it proper to give orders that whenever this squadron may arrive and present itself to the constituted authorities, they must afford it every aid, which may be compatible with the territorial privileges and respect.

God preserve you many years.

Habana, 10th of May, 1823.

(Signed) FRANCISCO DIONISIO VIVES.

In the sch. Express, capt. Chaytor, at this port yesterday in 9 days from Port-au-Prince, came passenger *Andrew Armstrong*, Esq. U. S. Consul at that port. The sch. *John Armistead* of Washington, N. C. bound from Tobago to Turks Island, was wrecked on the N. E. point of St. Domingo. All hands, except the mate, were saved. The vessel totally lost. The captain had arrived at Port-au-Prince, on his way to New York. Port-au-Prince was remarkably healthy.

Balt. American of 9th inst.

**JUDICIAL INTELLIGENCE.**

A cause of much interest & importance, involving the validity of the patentee's right to the *Franklin Printing Press*, has been tried in the District Court of the United States, in New York, before judge Van Ness. The trial occupied 4 days and about thirty witnesses were examined. More science was displayed in the course of the examination, than has been exhibited in any former trial that we recollect. Among other distinguished witnesses who were called upon for their opinions, Dr. Mitchell, Gen. Swift, Professor Croza, recently of West Point, and now the Civil Engineer for the state of Virginia; Professor Douglass, of the Engineer Department; Professor Davis, of the Mathematic Department in the Military Academy at West Point; Professor Renwick, of Columbia College; and Professor Criscom, appeared in Court. Several very ingenious mechanics, and persons distinguished for their ingenuity, also testified. The cause was conducted by C. G. Haines and J. W. Wyman, Esqrs. for the plaintiff, and J. Anthony, Esq. for the defendant. We have not heard what decision has been made by the Court.

We were happy to see the Professors of West Point called upon by one of our highest judicial tribunals for their opinion. Their profound and accurate knowledge—their clear and ready illustrations, always reflect honor on the seminary to which they belong, and honor to the nation which has established and sustained it. We believe the school at West Point to be one of the first in the world, in all the branches of knowledge which it embraces.—*Ev. Post.*

**LAW CASE.**

It has been positively decided in Baltimore county court, that a verbal engagement, as the security for another person, is not binding in law. A merchant had refused credit to an applicant for goods—a person came forward and pledged himself for the payment, and the pledge was accepted, and entered on the merchant's books, but the goods were charged to the original applicant. It was admitted that the credit had been really given in consequence of that pledge, and yet it was not worth any thing to the plaintiff.

Niles' Reg.

A recent discovery is said to have been made, that oil extracted from cotton seed will answer for painting, that it is found even superior to linseed oil for this purpose. The machinery necessary for picking the cotton, it is stated, may be easily converted to the purpose of making the oil. A patent has been granted to Mr. George P. Degges, for securing the advantages resulting from this discovery, and we hope our planters may eventually find in the value of their cotton seed some little set off for the low price of Cotton itself.

Augusta Chron.

**ECLIPSE, FOREVER!**

A tailor in Hudson informs his customers that he has returned from New-York, and brought with him a new cut for coats, which he calls the *Eclipse Pattern Coat*.

N. Y. Adve.

[We understand that several tailors in Virginia are now making what is called the *Henry coat*. The only difference between that and the New-York *Eclipse coat*, is that the former is half a length longer than that of the latter.]

Balt. Pat.

**OIL OF BALSAM OF GILEAD.**

HOW OBTAINED.

This excellent family oil, which should be kept in every house, is made in the following simple manner. Put loosely into a

bottle of any size flowers as will rise of its height, the with good sweet a little occasion day or two, it is very closely stopp keep for years, ing. When it is de may again be shaken; and as good as bru cuts and bru frequently re balsams, salves, in a few days, hours, by this in

SLANDER.—A defence. Hell ca nor man deplore word, with a n ook—with a sh walking in dark ar and wide, wh er cannot avoid dagger of the da oned arrow who is the mortal sin Murder is its e prey, and ruin it

To GABRIEL B. sign of the S Ah! how rejoice at length a mate Instance of Oh ever give me One who has tast The sweet Believe me I shal As in a "rubber" The wife of Come, see me "b to ear Come, and you'll That e'er i Some, forms extol Some, alabaster sh And all suc But be the dame b ly Gabriel, he w Could she, Come and the rub Come and my Gab Your "ear No, no, my Gabe To show I liv'd al For thee m I'll love thee & snu And of the last pr But p'shaw Two bladders in y And come dear Ga The luxury Snuff, snuff forever My waking thought Oh! can I Snuff be my pastim With snuff alone I I mean— Then come my Gab Methinks I now ca (Manly, by "My dearest girl, Your Gabriel liber Whilst you

Washington, 19th J MANUFACTURING On Friday, at Manufacturing Corp Mrs. Ann Clegg FINE BOYS!!! OBIT "Blessed are the DIED this morn Mrs. MARY BO S. Bonner, late of ceased has through situation, acquitted many years she worthy member of this place: She hours"—and has le dren, besides a num acquaintances.—E

This forenoon, LAND, after a th 50 years. Ship Arr 15th Sch. Louisa, F 18, Sloop William 20, Sch. Franklin Ann Hay

bottle of any size, as many balms of gilead flowers as will reach to about one third part of its height, then nearly fill up the bottle with good sweet oil; and after shaking it a little occasionally, and letting it infuse a day or two, it is fit for use. It must be very closely stopped, and will then not only keep for years, but be the better for keeping. When it is about half used, the bottle may again be filled up with oil, and well shaken; and in two or three days, it will be as good as the first. The most alarming cuts and bruises of the skin, which are frequently rendered worse by spirituous balsams, salves, &c. are completely cured in a few days, and sometimes in a few hours, by this incomparable oil.

New England Farmer.

[BY REQUEST.]

Quæritur caput ille facit.

SLANDER.—Against slander there is no defence. Hell cannot boast so foul a fiend, nor man deplore so fell a foe; it stabs with a word, with a nod—with a shrug—with a look—with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darkness, spreading contagion far and wide, which the most wary traveler cannot avoid; it is the heart searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow whose wound is incurable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder. Murder is its employment, innocence its prey, and ruin its sport.

FOR THE RECORDER.

To GABRIEL PUFF, Esq. care of A. B. sign of the Snuff-Bottle, Street.

Ah! how rejoiced am I to find At length a mate to please my mind, Instance dear Gabriel Puff—

Oh ever give me such a beau, One who has taste enough to know The sweets allied to snuff.

Believe me I shall meet your views As in a "rubber" you would choose The wife of Gabriel Puff,

Come, see me "begrim'd" from mouth to ears, Come, and you'll banish all your fears, That e'er I'd banish snuff.—

Some, forms extol, and others eyes, Some, alabaster skins most prize And all such kind of stuff,

But be the dame brown, black or fair, My Gabriel, he would never care Could she but "gobble snuff."

Come and the rubbing "stick provide," Come and my Gabe I'll be your bride, Your "ears" I'll never "cuff"—

No, no, my Gabe, my pride should be To shew I liv'd alone for thee, For thee my love and—snuff.

I'll love thee & snuff, ("in duty bound") And of the last pray bring a pound, But pshaw that's not enough!

Two bladders in your pockets stow And come dear Gabe for once and know The luxury of snuff!

Snuff, snuff forever is my theme, My waking thoughts, my midnight dream Oh! can I say enough?

Snuff be my pastime, food and rest With snuff alone I could be blest, I mean—with thee, and snuff.

Then come my Gabe make me your choice Methinks I now can hear thy voice, (Manly, by no means rough,) "My dearest girl, you'll ever find Your Gabriel liberal, true, and kind Whilst you are true to snuff!"

BIDDY BLOSSOM. Washington, 19th June, 1823.

MANUFACTURES FLOURISHING.

On Friday, at the Mills of the Union Manufacturing Company, on the Patapsco, Mrs. Ann Clegg was delivered of THREE FINE BOYS!!!

OBITUARY.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Died this morning after a tedious illness, Mrs. MARY BONNER, relict of Henry S. Bonner, late of this vicinity. The deceased has through life, in every relative situation, acquitted herself honorably. For many years she has been a pious and worthy member of the Methodist Church in this place. She now "rests from her labours"—and has left behind several children, besides a numerous train of friends & acquaintances.—Æt about 45 years.

This forenoon, Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, after a short illness—Æt. about 50 years.

## Ship News.

Arrived.

15th Sch. Louisa, Bess, Charleston.  
18, Sloop William, Murch, Philad.  
20, Sch. Franklin, Midyett, N. York.  
Ann Howard, Eberedge, Do.

Cleared.

16, Sloop Lucy Healy, Hawks, N. York.  
15, Sch. Decatur, Tillet, Philadelphia.  
18, Sch. Orra Maria, Dammon, W. Indies

## Arrangement of the Mails.

POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, N. C.  
June, 1823.

NORTHERN & WESTERN MAILS  
Are due every Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M. and closes on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 P. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL

Is due every Sunday at 8 P. M. and departs with the Northern Mail.

NORFOLK MAIL

Via Plymouth, Edenton, Elizabeth City, &c. is due every Friday at 3 P. M. and closes same evening at 8 P. M.

NEWBERN MAIL

Arrives every Tuesday evening and closes on Thursdays at 9 P. M.

MATTAMUSKEET MAIL

By which, letters are sent to Bath, Adams, Log-House Landing, Germantown and Lake Landing, closes every Sunday at 9 P. M. and is due on Thursdays 6 P. M.

The Post Office is open every day (except Sundays) from 8 A. M. until sunset, and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays until 9 P. M.—On Sundays the Office is only open one hour after the arrival and assorting of the Mail.

JOHN GALLAGHER, P. M.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)				
ARTICLES.	Per	D. C.	D. C.	Remarks.
Bacon	lb.	9	10	
Butter	"	20	22	nom.
Bees Wax	"	30	32	
Brandy, French	gal.	2	2 50	dull
Apple	"	50		sales
Peach	"	1		
Corn	bush	50	55	sales
Cotton	lb.	9	10	
Coffee	"	80		sales
Candles	"	18		nominal
Cordage	"	12	14	
Flaxseed	bush	9	9 50	
Flour	bbl.	1 25	1 50	
Gin, Holland	gal.	50	55	nominal
Country	"	50		
Glass 10 by 12	50 ft.	6	5	
8 by 10	"	4	5	
Iron, country bar	lb.	5	5 50	sales
Lumber, Flooring	"	12		sales
Each boards	M.	8	9	dull
Scantling	"	7	8	
Shingles 22 inch	1 50	1 60		dull
Staves W O hhd	16	18		dull
R. O. do.	7	8		sales
W O. bbl.	7	8		nom.
Head, W O. hhd	16	18		dull
Lead	lb.	8	9	
Lead, bar	"	4	5	
ground in oil	keg	4 25	4 50	
Leather, sole	lb.	30		
upper	side	3 75	4	
Meal	bush	75		
Molasses	gal.	35		
Oil, Linseed	"	1 25		
Fish	"	40		
Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.	90	1	dull
Pitch	"	1 30	1 35	
Rosin	"	1 10	1 25	
Turpentine	"	2 20	2 25	sales
do. Spirits	gal.	12	13	
Pork, cargo	bbl.	13	14	nominal
mess	"	13	14	
green	cwt.	50		none
Peas, Black eyed	"	40	45	dull
Red	"	40		
Rum, Jamaica	gal.	90	1	dull
W. I.	"	70	75	
American	"	40	42	sales
Salt, Allum.	bush	65	70	sales
Fine	"	60		
Sugar, Loaf	lb.	20		sales
Lump	"	16		sales
Brown	"	10	12	
Steel, Blistered	"	10	15	
German	"	18	20	
Tallow	"	10		
Tobacco Manufac.	cwt.	13		
Leaf	"	4	5	
Wine, Madeira	gal.	3		dull
Teneriffe	"	1 60	1 75	dull
Sherry	"	1 60	2	sales
Whiskey	"	40		
Wheat	bush	1 10	1 20	nominal

## Bloomfield

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having a wish to move southwardly would sell on reasonable and accommodating terms the tract of land whereon he now lives, containing 640 acres—250 cleared and well improved.—Presuming any and every person disposed to purchase will view the premises, the subscriber will merely remark, that for the culture of Corn, Wheat and Cotton, there are few or no places better calculated in this section of country—and possessing every advantage as to range—agreeably situated; pleasant society, and an abundance of game. He believes that any person desirous of settling advantageously & pleasantly, may here obtain the objects desired.

JOHN Y. BONNER.

BLOOMFIELD, Durham's Creek, June 15, 1823.

## TAKE NOTICE

TONEY GELDING a man of Colour, well known about the Town of Washington, has for certain considerations, Indented himself to the Subscriber, to demean himself in all respects, as his servant. These are to caution all persons from harbouring or employing the said Toney Gelding, without a license from me in writing, for so doing—And I hereby Caution and forbid all Masters of Vessels, and others, from carrying the said Toney Gelding out of the County of Beaufort, under the penalty of the Law.

JOSEPH B. HINTON.

Washington, June 3, 1823.—396f.  
15 hhd. superior-retailing MOLASSES, 5 " W. I. RUM, Roanoke cut & Balt. whole HERRINGS, Baltimore Sup. FLOUR.

For sale by

June 5—3t396 R. GRIST.  
I wish to purchase a considerable quantity of Wheat, for which a fair price will be given.

## \$50 reward

WILL be paid to whoever will apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of the County of Beaufort a negro fellow named

JIM,

The property of Mr. Alderson E. Harvey of said County. This fellow is about six feet high, slim built, very black, speaks smoothly, and is about thirty years of age.—It is to be hoped that all persons, who feel for the honor and safety of that part of the community, which is peculiarly confided to the protection of Men, will aid and assist in securing this daring villain, in order that he may be brought to Justice.—The crime of which he has been guilty (committing violence, on a white woman) calls on every citizen to exert himself for his apprehension. The citizens of the town of Washington have subscribed the above reward which will no doubt be increased by a proper application to the Governor of the State. All persons are warned not to harbor, conceal, or assist his escape under the penalty of the Law.

STEPHEN OWENS, Shff.

Beaufort County, June.  
Editors of newspapers throughout this State will do an act of kindness by giving the above a few insertions in their respective papers.

## Maules Point

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber as Agent and Attorney in fact of Mrs. Elizabeth Blount, offers for sale that well known and valuable Estate on Pamptico River, about ten miles below Washington, called MAULES POINT. This tract contains between Eleven and Twelve hundred acres of level land, susceptible of highly advantageous culture; most of which, in point of fertility, is scarcely equalled by any other lands in that section of country.—It is well set with valuable Oak and Pine timber, and is said to possess the finest situation for a Fishery on the River. It is a beautiful and almost boundless prospect, a salubrious atmosphere, good water and agreeable society conduce to the comfort and pleasures of retirement, there are few situations in any country that possess higher advantages for a private residence, and from the fertility of its soil, the value of its timber, the advantages of its situation as a fishery, and its convenience to the flourishing Town of Washington, the Subscriber believes there are few places that afford stronger inducements to the purchaser of every description.—A further description of a place so generally known, is deemed unnecessary.

For a few days the Subscriber may be found at Mr. Leroy's in Washington, after which, he will be absent for three or four weeks—during which time persons desirous of purchasing will please apply to Major Thomas H. Blount of Col. William Vines, who will take a pleasure in making any communications in relation to it.

JAMES WEBB.

May 30, 1823.—3w 395

Notice is hereby given

THAT Walter Harriott lately of the County of Beaufort and Town of Washington is dead, and that the undersigned at May Term last, qualified as Executors to his last Will and Testament.—All those indebted to the Estate of the dec'd. are requested to make payments, and those having demands are requested to present them for payment within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

J. KENNEDY.

Wm. HARRAHAN, Esq.

May 29, 1823.—3w

## BURBANK & POTTS,

HAVE Just received from Roanoke, a quantity of cut Herrings, of an excellent quality—Which they will sell low for Cash.

May 9, 1823.—6w393.

Notice.

ON Monday the 30th day of June next will be sold by the Executors, all the perishable property of the late Walter Haurahan, dec'd. consisting of West India produce, Pork, Bacon, Cotton, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

May 29, 1823.—4w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, BEUFORT COUNTY.

Original Attachment.

Jarvis B. Buxton, vs. Harriett Wiles.

RETURNED before me, by Samuel W. Lucas, one of the constables of said County—"Levyed on one feather bed, one straw bed, on bolster, one field bedstead, four blankets, one wash-stand and one doll-baby."

I have agreeably to Law, staid the proceedings in this suit, for the space of thirty days—at the expiration of which time, if the said Harriett Wiles does not make her personal appearance and plead, Judgment final will be given against her.

JAMES ELLISON.

Washington, June 3, 1823.—4t396.

## A Contract

For Building a Bridge.

ON the 4th day of July next, at the Court House, in Greenville, a contract will be made with the lowest bidder, for Building a Bridge over Tar River near the Public Ferry, in said Town—

The length of the intended Bridge is estimated at 500 Yards, about four fifths of which will be through the low grounds, the whole to be made of framed timber, according to a plan which will be open for inspection at the Store of W. & F. Brooks, in Greenville, during the ten days preceding the 4th July.

Terms of payment.—Eleven Hundred and fifty Dollars being the amount of a tax now in a train for collection, will be paid in advance, and the balance in one and two years thereafter, or at an earlier period should it be found expedient on the day of Contracting.

GEORGE EASON,  
JOHN MOORING,  
WILLES BROOKS,  
JNO. NORCOTT,  
SHADRACH SHIVERS.

Greenville, May 12, 1823.—394f.

## CLARK'S COMMENTARY.

MYERS & SMITH, Booksellers, No. 59 Fulton street, New-York, will shortly commence publishing a Royal Octavo Edition of Dr. Adam Clarke's Commentary on very fine paper, and excellent print, at one HALF the price of the Quarto Edition, containing the

OLD & NEW TESTAMENTS.

The Text taken from the most correct copies of the present authorized version; with the marginal readings, an ample collection of parallel Texts, and copious summaries to each chapter. The date of every transaction through the whole of the New Testament, as far as it has been ascertained by the best Chronologers, will be marked in the A. M. or years from the Creation, collated throughout with the years of the Julian period; and in the A. C. and A. D. or years before and after Christ, with Critical Notes. Embellished with Maps, and a Portrait of the Author. Also,

The NEW TESTAMENT,

SEPARATELY.

## CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be printed on new type and fine paper—to make six volumes Royal Octavo, containing about 900 pages each, at \$5 per vol. neatly bound in sheep, with raised bands;—or each vol. to consist of ten Numbers, at 50 cents per Number, or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-4.

2. The New-Testament will be printed separately, being complete in two volumes, making 20 Nos. of 96 pages each, at 50 cents per No. or Quarter Nos. at 12 1-2.

3. The work will be put to press on the first of April, 1823, and completed as speedily as possible.

4. To commence the work by first publishing the New-Testament, and delivering it either in Vols. or in Nos.

5. The work to be delivered to subscribers bound, at its completion, or in Nos. monthly or weekly.

## Poetry.

### THE CRUCIFIXION.

By James Montgomery.

I asked the heavens—"What foe to God hath done  
This unexampled deed?"—The heavens exclaim,  
"Twas man;—and we, in horror, snatch'd the sun  
From such a spectacle of guilt and shame."  
I asked the sea;—the sea in fury boil'd,  
And answered with his voice of storms—"Twas man;  
My wave in panic at his crime recoil'd,  
Disclosed the abyss, and from the centre ran."  
I asked the earth; the earth replied aghast,  
"Twas man;—and such strange poignancy my bosom  
rent,  
That still I groan and shudder at the past."  
To man, gay, smiling, thoughtless man, I went,  
And asked him next—He turned a scornful eye,  
Shook his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

Lines addressed to a Mother, on the death of two Infants.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Sure to the mansions of the blest,  
When infant innocence ascends,  
Some angel brighter than the rest,  
The spotless spirit's flight attends.  
On wings of ecstasy they rise  
Beyond where worlds material roll,  
Till some fair sister of the skies  
Receives the unpolluted soul.  
There at th' Almighty Father's hand,  
Nearest the throne of living light,  
The choirs of infant seraphs stand  
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.  
Chain'd for a dreary length of years  
Down to these elements below,  
Some stain the sky-born spirit bears,  
Extracted from this world of wo.  
That unextinguishable beam,  
With dust united at our birth,  
Sheds a more dim discolored gleam,  
The more it lingers on this earth.  
Clos'd in this dark abode of clay,  
The stream of glory faintly burns.  
Nor unobscured the lucid ray  
To its own native fount returns.  
But when the Lord of mortal breath  
Decrees his bounty to resume,  
And points the silent shaft of death,  
Which speeds an infant to the tomb.  
No passion fierce, no low desire,  
Has quenched the radiance of the flame:  
Back to its God the living fire  
Reverts, unclouded as it came.  
Oh Mary! be that solace thine;  
Let hope her healing charm impart,  
And soothe with melodies divine  
The anguish of a mother's heart.  
Oh! think the darlings of thy love;  
Divested of their earthly clod,  
Amid unnumber'd saints above,  
Bask in the bosom of their God.  
Of their short pilgrimage on earth  
Still tender images remain;  
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,  
Still filial gratitude retain.  
The days of pain, the nights of care,  
The bosom's agonizing strife,  
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,  
No! they forget them not with life.  
Scarce could their germinating thought conceive,  
While in this vale of tears they dwelt,  
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve  
The suff'rance thou for them hast felt.  
But there the soul's perennial flower  
Expands in never fading bloom;  
Spurns at the grave's poor transient hour,  
And shoots immortal from the tomb.  
No weak uniform'd idea there  
Toils the mere promise of a mind;  
The tide of intellect flows clear,  
Strong, full, unchanging, and refin'd.  
Each anxious care, each rending sigh,  
That wrung for them the parent's breast,  
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,  
Amid the raptures of the blest.  
O'er thee with looks of love they bend,  
For thee the Lord of life implore;  
And oft from sainted bliss descend,  
Thy wounded quiet to restore.  
Oft in the stillness of the night,  
They smooth the pillow for thy bed;  
Oft till the morn's returning light  
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.  
Hark! in such strains as saints employ  
They whisper to thy bosom, Peace;  
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,  
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.  
Then dry henceforth the bitter tear,  
Their part and thine inverted be!  
Thou wert their guardian angel here,  
They guardian angels now to thee.

### Miscellaneous.

#### INFORMATION TO THE LADIES.

Plaid stuffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre, by the following simple method of cleaning them: viz, wash them with soap and cold water, and starch and iron them before they are dry.

#### SIGNS.

'Tis a good sign to hear a whole neighborhood speak in praise of one man—but

a bad one to hear a man declare against a whole village.

'Tis a good sign to see people in sickness employ regular practitioners—but an abominable bad sign to see them calling upon quacks and old women.

'Tis a good sign to see a town with but one lawyer—a better sign still if there be none—but the worst of all to see a dozen.

'Tis a very bad sign to see a Printer constantly under the necessity of dunning delinquent patrons—but an exceeding good sign to see every subscriber pay for the paper agreeably to the conditions.

#### COURTSHIP.

An elegant writer had said, "that the period of our courtship is the happiest of our lives." If this position be true, it is impossible not to admire the prudence of a couple lately married, who protracted this period of felicity for 34 years. That they should at last think it necessary to unite in the bands of wedlock, is a striking proof that all human felicity must some time or other have an end.

#### SAILOR'S POST OFFICE.

At the desolate Island of Ascension, in the Atlantic, between Africa and Brazil, there is a particular crevice in a large rock, termed "The Sailor's Post Office," in which the crews of vessels passing to India or returning, leave such letters as they wish to send back, and which are punctually taken to their destination by the next ship that passes in a contrary direction.

#### THE TEAR.

A Tear is what? 'Tis the overflowing of the cup of sensibility—the index to a soul fraught with feeling—the ailment of a heart drooping in solitude—with the base, 'tis the arm of warfare against the innocence of loveliness, simplicity and beauty; with women, 'tis the shield of defence against the wild and insidious—her weapon of offence to the cold, the obdurate, the unfeeling; with the parent, 'tis the blessing of age on the offspring of youthful vigour and affection; with the child 'tis the supporting staff of filial piety; with friends, 'tis the token of the communion of souls; to the afflicted, 'tis the ministering angel of consolation—the halm of Gilead to the wounded spirit—the dew of sympathy to the withering flowers of sorrow.

#### THE JEWS.

A rich Jewish doctor has been converted at Leipsic recently by a most singular providence—a pious student wishing to make a journey to see his friends, pawned to the Jew his testament for half a dollar—in his absence the Jew read it—he was struck with conviction—and on the student's return, paid him a hundred louis d'ors gratuitously, and begged permission to keep the sacred volume. He has since become a member of the christian church.

#### BIBLES.

A person writes from Pensacola, "We have no preaching, and only a few bibles which I got from the agent for Louisiana, and distributed last summer. There are Americans here who have not seen a bible for twenty, and some for thirty years! Do then help us."

A bible was given at St. Louis to a Frenchman more than 70 years of age; he had never seen a bible before, and received it with a flood of tears.

### POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore American.

#### PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN—Your recent determination to open your columns to the discussion of the important question, "who shall be our next President?" seems to have given general satisfaction to those who know the value of your paper, & to none more than to the humble individual who now addresses you. The question now certainly possesses incomparably greater interest than has ever been attached to it, at any former Presidential election. This is the natural result of time and circumstance. heretofore the people have been guided, in their selection of a President, by their estimation of his services in the field or cabinet, during the great struggle for independence. So long as they could recur to the little band of worthies, who bore a part in the revolution, it was an easy task, successively to single out the most conspicuous object of the nation's gratitude and admiration. No intrigue, no cabal, no discussion, was necessary to point the nation to the individual, upon whom, with one accord, it had already fixed its view. Our Presidents, indeed, hitherto, have been the wooded, rather than the wooded, of the people: they have been the general rallying points of a grateful patriotism, or of some equally

noble feeling, which raised them, without solicitation, far above all competitors, whose claims were of younger date than the era of 76

But a generation has now passed away. Our race of revolutionary heroes and statesmen is nearly extinct: or, if a few still linger on the stage of life, we can no longer hope to find among them, that unwasted vigour of constitution and intellect, which the arduous and important duties of Chief Magistrate demand.—Fathers have now yielded their places to sons: the circle from which to select, has become greatly enlarged; and merit must be tried by other tests, than those established by the revolution. We have now to look at future promise, rather than at past performance; at the capacity and the will to do, rather than at what has been done.

Under such considerations, it becomes the duty of every man, who has at heart the continued prosperity of his country, to engage in the inquiry. The question to be determined, is one of momentous concern; the office to be bestowed, is the highest and most honorable, in the gift of an enlightened and free people; and the permanence and welfare, or the decline and ruin, of the noblest fabric of government which the wisdom of man has ever reared, may depend upon the issue.

The candidates, who have been induced, by vanity, ambition, the solicitation of partial friends, or other motives, to aspire to this exalted station, are as numerous as though the prize were at the disposal of chance, rather than in the hands of a discerning people. Each has his sworn friends, and his implacable enemies; and a species of warfare has been carried on among them, which certainly has borne no resemblance to that dignified emulation, which alone should actuate honourable rivals for the people's favour. Your own character, sirs, and the high and well merited reputation of your paper, are sufficient pledges to the public, that the champions who enter the arena which you have opened to them, tho' they may sometimes "tilt with piercing steel," will at least observe towards each other the courtesies and rites of knight-hood. In the very nature of the question to be discussed, indeed, it must become occasionally necessary to speak of the opposing pretensions of the several candidates. In doing this, comparisons will be unavoidable: for, though it should be shown, positively or simply, that any one of them is qualified for the Presidency, yet it would be necessary further to show not only that he is better qualified than another, but that he is the best qualified of all. The only fear of unpleasant collision between your correspondents, will lie in the manner, in which they may put their respective favourites through these degrees of comparison. For myself, Messrs. Editors, "I am one of those gentle ones that would use the D—I himself with courtesy;" and provided you will permit me to appear whole and entire, and without the ceremony of cutting and docking, I promise neither to ask for an unreasonable space in your paper, nor to say a word that shall offend the strictest laws of decorous discussion.

Having premised thus much, I shall now, with your leave, gentlemen, enter without further ceremony upon the question.

I have already stated, what will not be denied, that the unanimity of the people hitherto, in their choice of a President, has been chiefly produced by a feeling of patriotic gratitude, as well as of admiration, for the successful exertion of talents during our struggle to be free. The same veneration for the principles of the revolution, will it is to be hoped, continue to influence their decision; and since they can no longer hope to find, among the few survivors of that memorable period, that physical and mental energy, without which virtue itself would lose its claim to distinction, they have only to seek among the candidates, for him who has profited most by the opportunities afforded him, of forming his character after the model of our revolutionary fathers. I have no disposition, Messrs. Editors, to waste either your time or my own, with affected circumlocution on this subject; and shall therefore at once state the proposition, to the demonstration of which all my arguments will be directed.—

#### JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

in every essential attribute of his character, approaches nearest to that combination of excellence, which has hitherto been the ground of our preference, and is therefore the best qualified to be our next President.

It is not my purpose to write a biography of Mr. Adams; but as I shall be compelled occasionally to refer to the chronological events of his life, I must entreat the reader's patience, if matters are again bro't before him, with which he is already familiar. When the glorious cry of independ-

ence first issued from the halls of Congress, and the sound was echoed back in thunder from every mountain and valley in the confederated states, the impression which it made upon the hearts and minds of all who heard it, must have been deep and indelible. At this period of universal excitement, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS had just reached the age, when impressions are most easily made, and with most difficulty effaced. The conspicuous part which he immediately family and distant relatives acted, in bringing about this important change in all the affairs and relations of the colonies;—the sort of society by which, under such circumstances, he must have been surrounded—the letter to the family, announcing that the awful Declaration had been made—the anxious feelings of a mother, on such an occasion, which must have often burst forth, in the presence of her children, in earnest prayer, for the success of a cause which involved the life and safety of husband, father and friend;—all these circumstances must have combined to produce on the mind of young Adams, an impression, which no subsequent events could have obliterated, or can ever obliterate. That impression, it would be madness to doubt, must have been friendly to the principles of the Revolution.

With such feelings, then, long before the close of the War of Independence, he accompanied his father—who was not likely to let them sleep—to France. Here again, he was surrounded by the friends of American liberty and independence, and the natural enemies of that government, against which his infant country was struggling. From this time until 1785, with the exception of a few months, he remained abroad,—partly with his father, and partly in the family of a gentleman who stood high in the estimation of our revolutionary fathers; but always in situations where it was most certain, his early impressions in favour of his country's cause, would be strengthened and matured. At the period above mentioned, young Adams returned home, and continued in the country for about nine years, that is, until he was appointed resident Minister to the Netherlands, in 1794. It was during this period that he completed his collegiate and professional studies; "and having" as his biographer informs us "but little business to occupy his time," he devoted much of it to political subjects; and it is a fact worthy of notice, that the view which he then took, young as he was, of the true policy of this country, in relation to the wars of Europe, was precisely that which was afterwards adopted by Washington, and subsequently recommended and pursued by Jefferson, namely a system of neutrality. He maintained with great ingenuity and ability, that the happiness and prosperity of these states, depended upon their union and independence, both of which would necessarily be endangered by any interference in the quarrels of foreign powers.

"These principles" as has been elegantly said, "appear to be the keys to his political creed." They were certainly the principles of Washington and of Jefferson; and without them no system of policy could lead to the permanent felicity of this government or people. It was in support of these principles, and of the neutral policy of Washington, that he published another series of papers in the winter of 1793 and 1794, under the signature of *Columbus*. It will be remembered that about this time, the French Minister, Genet, had set at work every engine which ingenuity, cunning, or intrigue, could invent, to create among the people a spirit of hostility to the administration of Washington. His machinations were ably and successfully combated by Mr. Adams, whose labours on this occasion attracted the particular notice and approbation of Washington; and would, now that the effervescence of feeling excited by the French Revolution has subsided, command the approbation of every unprejudiced American.

Thus far we see, that there is nothing in the political sentiments of Mr. Adams, at variance with the purest and soundest principles of Republicanism. In my next, I shall proceed to show, that however securely the Federalists may have counted upon him hitherto as one of their partisans, they ceased so to consider him, on the first occasion which called for the expression of his party feelings, after his return from Europe in 1801.

### PRINTING.

Of all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office, immediately opposite the Store of Mr. Edward Quin, Main-Street.

PRINTED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—BOSTON—MAY 1820.